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Carolina Farmer

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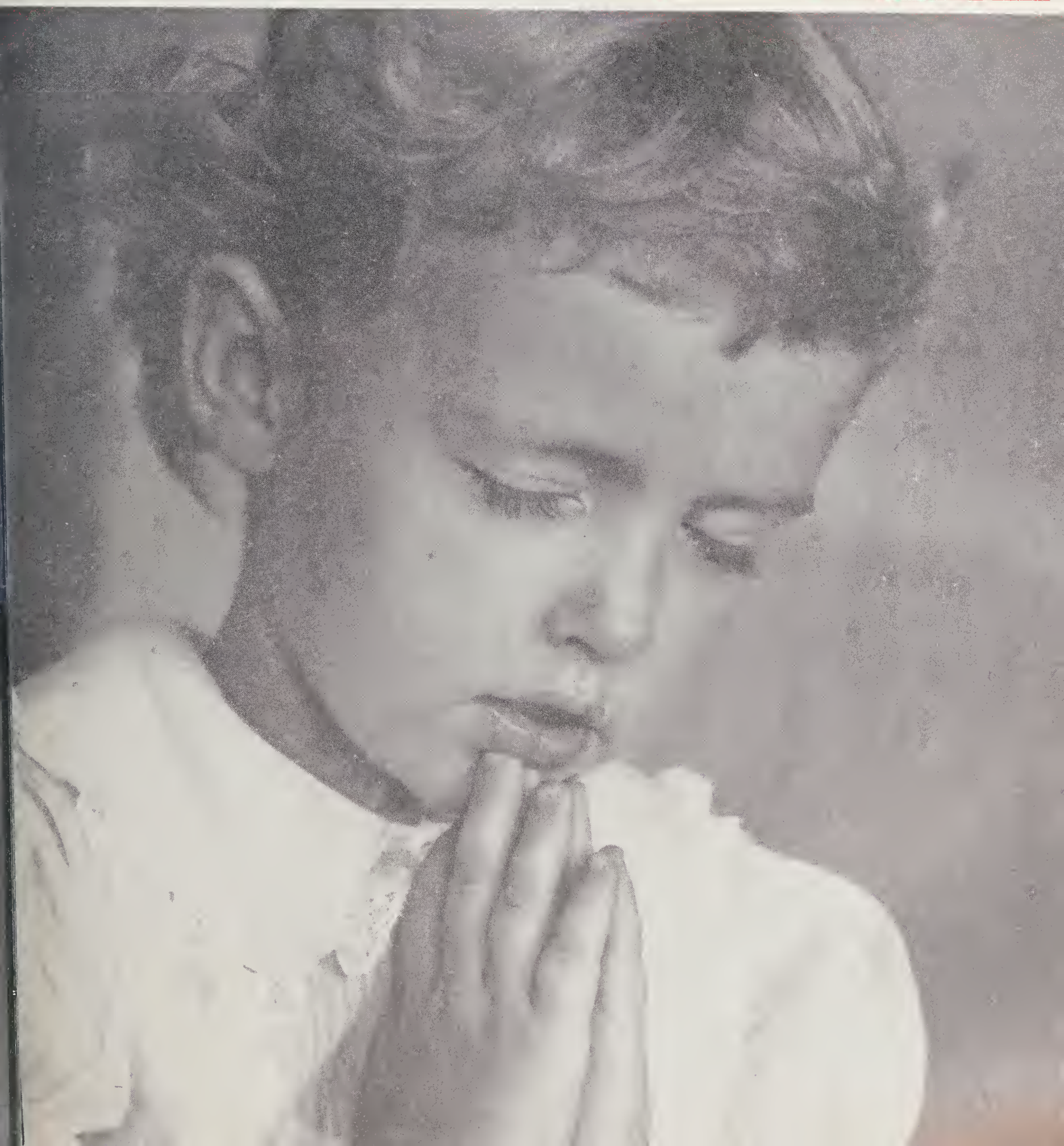
December, 1958

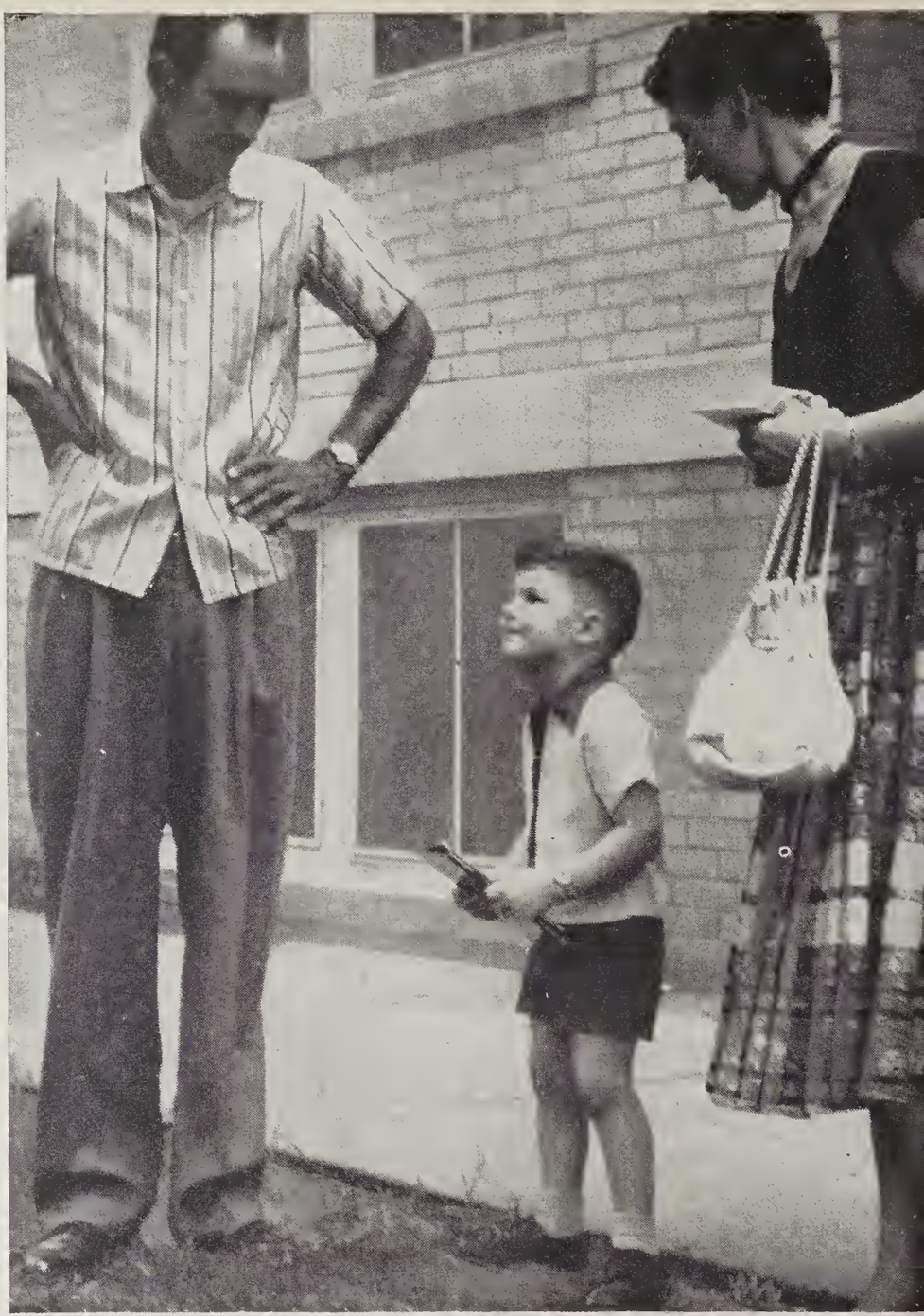
LET FREEDOM FLOURISH

Can it, in a world of giants?

HOME FOR CHRISTMAS

Here's why Johnny won't make it





"AM I GOING HOME?"

This is an actual photograph of a boy with pulmonary tuberculosis.

Years ago he might *not* have gone home, ever! But thanks to today's modern methods, his case was diagnosed early—and after only a few months of treatment, he was released from the hospital.

Your purchase of Christmas Seals helps to make true stories like this possible—through continually improved TB *diagnosis, research,* and *patient rehabilitation.* Send your contribution today, please. ***Buy and use Christmas Seals.***

This space contributed to the National Tuberculosis Association and its affiliates by

TARHEEL ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP ASSOCIATION

Dear Reader:

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE COIN is always here. I know a lady who breaks down and cries when the weather man forecasts snow. She won't tell anyone why, but I suspect she's thinking about the homeless people who suffer in bad weather. Personally, I follow the advice of a friend who maintains that "the weather is God's business, so don't worry about it." But along about Christmas time I do fret a little about those parents whose holiday is made memorable only by the death of a child.

IT'S PRETTY FUTILE to tell a youngster (and frequently a parent) that he's following a dangerous course of action, but the story on page 10, entitled "Why Johnny Won't Be Home for Christmas," isn't a lecture. It's a thinly disguised account of some actual situations where Johnny didn't get home—ever.

If the events leading up to the slaughter make you stop and think, *Why, that could have been me (or my child)*, that's all we hope to accomplish.

EVER FEEL THAT YOU DON'T COUNT? Ever say, "Why should I vote, it won't make any difference?" You're not alone. The futility of the individual is the disease of our age. Pollsters know how we're going to vote, how much and what kind of soap we'll buy next year, how many children we'll have 20 years from now. And the people who hire the poll-takers don't like the answers, they'll ring in their public relations' agency, give it a few million dollars, and tell it to go out and change the answers.

THE CORPORATE GIANTS OF TODAY have little kinship to free enterprise. But they do have tremendous economic and, therefore, political power. Bigness is here to stay. The question in democracy is who shall direct the goliath? T. C. Douglas, premier of Saskatchewan and world-recognized authority on cooperatives, believes that there is an answer which will reinstate the individual. His views begin on Page 5.

J. C. Brown Jr.
Editor

the Carolina Farmer

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ABOUT THE COVER—The little girl praying (for Santa Claus, we'll bet) is Sandra Gibson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Gibson of Statesville. The photograph was made in the Sunday School of the First Presbyterian Church and it wasn't posed. It goes without saying that Max Tharpe is the photographer. He writes that Sandra has grown some since it was made. She's now 9, and a fourth grader at Davie Avenue School.

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the FRONT PORCH of Farming in N.C.

Some inspiration from neighbors and advice from friends

IMPORTANT DECISIONS

North Carolina farmers will make decisions on December 15 that will greatly influence cotton, tobacco, and peanuts in the coming years.

IN THE DECEMBER 15 COTTON referendum, growers will decide whether they want marketing quotas with supports of between 65 and 80% of parity along with penalties for over-planting, or no marketing quotas and over-planting penalties with 50% of parity supports. If the referendum doesn't carry, there will be no quotas, no penalties and 50% supports. Allotments will be in effect regardless of the outcome of the referendum.

IN THE TOBACCO REFERENDUM on the same date, farmers will choose between continuing the present quota system with 90% of parity supports and penalties for over-planting, and abolishing quotas and doing away with all price supports on tobacco. Quotas on tobacco may be voted for one year, for three years, or they may be voted out for one year. Farmers will also vote on whether to continue the present 10 cents per acre self-assessment for promotion of tobacco.

PEANUT GROWERS will vote on continuing their 2 cents per hundred pounds self-assessment.

BENSON AND SUPPORTS

In a recent press conference, Agriculture Secretary Ezra T. Benson was quite frank in expressing his interest in seeing the new Congress hammer down price supports. His first goal is to get wheat off its minimum 75%-of-parity. (Wheat is the leading "crisis" crop around which the upcoming farm battle will rage.) If the Secretary succeeds in the wheat battle, he hopes then to persuade tobacco growers to accept a rollback in tobacco prices in order to hold foreign markets. Next victims of his down-grade support programs are dairy and peanuts.

LABOR SAVERS

Dairy specialists call the elevated stall and the cow-to-can milker two of the greatest labor-saving devices available to dairymen. The elevated stall, milking parlor is a simple arrangement in which the cows are elevated to allow milking without stooping. All of the milking, grain feeding, and moving of cans can be done by one person with little walking involved. This arrangement cuts labor requirements for milking in half.

POULTRY HOUSE COVERING

Lee and Claude Lavender, Cleveland County farmers, recently conducted a test to see which of the two most popular materials used for poultry house covering was the best. They covered one poultry house with a paper-type material and a second house with aluminum. After one year, the Lavenders have found the condition of the two houses to be about the same. They found, however, that the paper-type material is less expensive and provides more insultation in the summer. The test will require several more years before any definite conclusions can be drawn.

CONTENTED CHICKENS

Poultryman Boyce Hoots of Dana decided that if a radio playing in the dairy barn helps keep cows contented, music should soothe his chickens, too. So he now plays a radio in the middle of his poultry house. "It definitely helps keep the chickens quiet," says Hoots, "especially when strangers enter the house."

KING COTTON

Cotton may never be king again in North Carolina. But after this year, Vassar Shearon, Wake Forest, will be treating cotton more like royalty. Shearon expects to produce eight bales on 5.8 acres. The Wake County farmer feels that growing his cotton has several advantages over putting it into the soil bank. For example, it furnished a market for labor, fertilizer, machinery, and insecticides.

RABBITS

W. H. Bivens seems to have started a new enterprise down in Anson County. He's growing rabbits commercially. Bivens purchased his breeding stock about six months ago. And true to rabbit tradition, there has been quite a bit of expansion since then. So far, Bivens has been able to sell all his surplus rabbits locally.

MAIL BOX

From the Congress

I have noted with amusement the transposition in cutlines under the pictures on page 30 of your October issue. This, however, was about as accurate as your appraisal of my record.

Charles R. Jonas
Member of Congress
Washington, D. C.

We stated in the October issue that Representative Jonas has one of the worst voting records (on rural electrification) in Congress. We wish it weren't so, but out of 19 record votes, he voted the way the rural electrics wanted him to only once. Anybody know of a worse voting record?—EDITOR.

Weddings

Please send me complete details for a church wedding. I am particularly interested in the rehearsal and reception.

Mrs. Graham T. Olive
Winterville

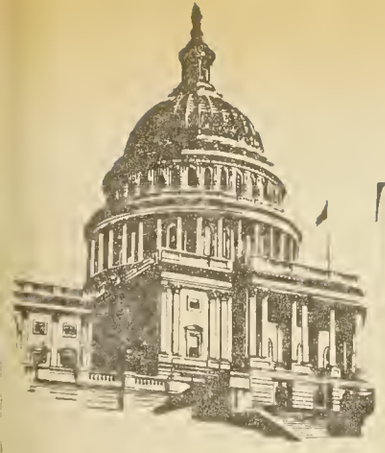
We regret that we have no literature available covering the complete details for a wedding, but we do have suggestions for rehearsal and reception menus, etc. Local florists, home economics teachers, and home agents are wonderful resource people for wedding planning, and most libraries have several books that are helpful. Too, most department stores have bridal consultants who are available to help in such plans. And our homemaking staff will be glad to help on any specific questions on weddings that our readers might have.—HOME EDITOR

New Reader

Will you please send me the free pattern offered in the October *Carolina Farmer*. This is the first copy of the magazine that we have received and we have enjoyed it very much.

Mrs. Walter E. Sherrill
Statesville, Rt. 3

Mrs. Sherrill is a member of Cornelius EMC, which is one of our latest subscribing cooperatives.—EDITOR.



That Freedom May Flourish

By T. C. DOUGLAS

THE great anomaly of the 19th Century was that the very period when the people of our Western civilization were enjoying an extension of political democracy was also the era in which we suffered a contraction of economic democracy.

One hundred years ago farmers, artisans, merchants and professional people owned and controlled the means by which they lived. The coming of the industrial revolution resulted in the concentration of the machinery of production and distribution in the hands of those who supplied the capital with the result that great masses of people became economically disinherited.

In the same period of time that we were winning the right to vote we were losing control of the means by which we lived. Dr. M. M. Coady, St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, Nova Scotia, said:

"We may find that the real reason for the refusal of the world to rush in and accept our way of life is due not to illiteracy or ignorance or to political dictators but to ourselves.

"It may well be that we are trying to palm off a counterfeit democratic coin on the poor peoples of the earth.

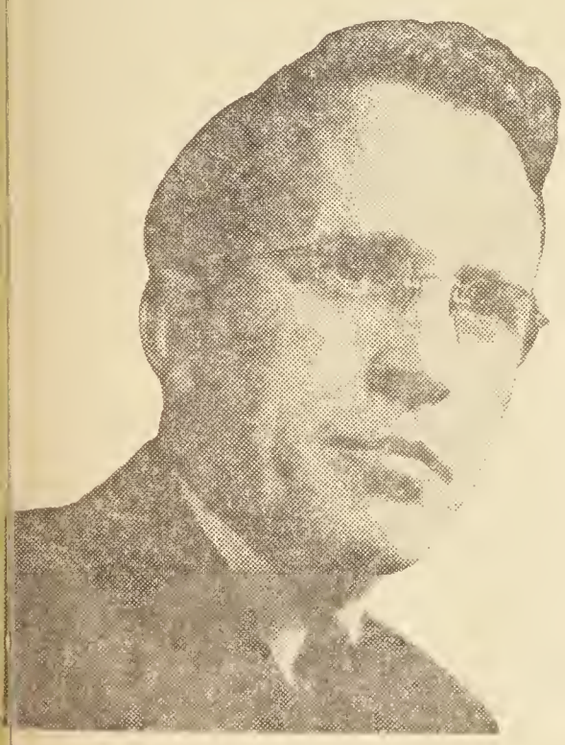
"The first great fact that stares us in the face is that democracy has declined even here in its own home in the North American continent. As a matter of fact, we have not got as much democracy here in North America now as we had over 100 years ago.

"In the old days more than 70% of our people were on the farms. They had ownership. This ownership of land was the very foundation of American democracy. It gave the people a measure of economic independence and that sense of responsibility that goes with effective political democracy.

"The founding fathers, who had given their people an effective program of political democracy, did not figure out the vital connection between political democracy and a fair share of economic independence—or what might be called economic democracy."

Corporation Capitalism

During the 20th Century, laissez-faire capitalism has developed into corporation or monopoly capitalism in which ownership has been separated from control. As corporations grow larger and the shareholders more numerous, the percentage of shares which it is necessary to hold in order to control the management of a corporation grows less and less. By means of proxy voting and interlocking directorates, small groups of financiers and managers control great corporations in which they themselves have only a partial ownership. *Continued—*



'Those who control the economy of a nation always attempt to control its politics'

T. C. Douglas is a former Baptist preacher who for the past 14 years has led a democratic government dedicated to cooperative ideals. Today he is premier of Saskatchewan and minister of cooperation. Speaking before the Cooperative League of the United States, Premier Douglas prophesied that the cooperative movement is to play a far grander role than money-saver for members. Its destiny, Mr. Douglas believes, is to recapture personal freedom in this day when the individual is rapidly losing his voice in economic and political decisions. Whether you agree or disagree with Mr. Douglas's conclusions, you will find it difficult to deny his allegation that both economic and political freedom become more and more the special privilege of the few in a society characterized by Big Companies and Big Labor. We would urge all Americans to ponder Mr. Douglas's thoughtful and readable essay part of which appears here.

Perhaps the best example of this is the insurance companies, which gather from their hundreds of thousands of policy holders and vest in the hands of comparatively few people the power to determine where the money shall be invested and for whose benefit.

Since the end of the war we have witnessed an organized public relations campaign to sell the idea of the free enterprise system. The fact remains, however, that the economic system under which we live is neither free nor enterprising. In both United States and Canada during the past year we have witnessed a contradiction that would have made the classical economists of 50 years ago tear their hair in anguish.

Despite the fact that both our countries have heavy unemployment and a surplus of almost every staple and manufactured commodity, nevertheless the cost of living continues to rise and retail prices continue to go up. Where then is the law of supply and demand? The fact is that 60% of our prices are now characterized as "administered" prices, which is simply a term denoting the fact that they are set by agreement between gigantic monopolies and cartels.

The tragedy of the first half of the 20th Century is that while we have become politically free we have become economically ensalved.

The Madison Avenue boys are trying to tell us that we are enjoying something called a people's capitalism on the North American continent because so many workers and farmers are in possession of a few industrial stocks or bonds. The fact remains, however, that these thousands of small shareholders have nothing whatsoever to say about the management of the companies in which they have invested. It is still as true today as it has ever been that "he who controls the means by which I live controls me."

HISTORY teaches us that political power always follows economic power. Those who control the economy of a nation always take steps to control the political life of a nation in order to protect their investment and their special privileges. In our own time we have seen the mass media of communication, the press, the radio, T.V. and even the movies used to mold public opinion.

Election campaigns are no longer run by politicians, they are directed by the public relations companies and the advertising experts. It is only a step from detergents to selling soft soap. The same people who glamorize movie and radio stars are hired to glamorize political personalities. Election campaigns are becoming not so much a battle between political philosophies as a contest between public relations corporations. Victory at the polls belongs increasingly to the candidate with the biggest advertising budget.

We hear much from newspaper columnists and radio commentators about the danger of the government controlling business, but what of the danger of a society in which business controls the government? While free enterprise is being praised, genuine private enterprise is being submerged in the impersonality of the big stock company. Even while we pay tribute to individualism our society is crushing individuality. We condemn collectivism at the same time that our mass information media are chloroforming us into a state of conformity. We warn the public against the pitfalls of the state controlling the economy, apparently unaware that the economy is rapidly controlling the state.

Mechanized Sickness

This is the sickness of our modern technological age. Man has become de-personalized, a cog in a gigantic industrial machine. He no longer has a voice in determining his economic destiny. If he is a producer, he has little to say about the price he will receive for what he has to sell. If he is a consumer, he has nothing to say about the price he will pay for the things he must buy in order to live.

The industrial workers, through their trade unions and collective bargaining, have exercised some influence on the price they will get for their labour, but even this hard won concession is contested from day to day and thousands of workers find that even when they get more wages those wages buy less and less.

This is the cause of much of the frustration and discontent of modern man in an industrial society. Big Business leads inevitably to Big Labour and Big Pressure Groups. The individual is lost in the struggle of the giants. Men and women come to feel that they have no longer any sense of significance or dignity. They are the plaything of forces beyond their control. They have ceased to be masters of their own destiny.

"The tragedy of the first half of the 20th Century is that while we have become politically free, we have become economically enslaved. The Madison Avenue boys are trying to tell us that we are enjoying something called a people's capitalism on the North American continent because so many workers and farmers are in possession of a few industrial stocks or bonds. The fact remains, however, that these thousands of small shareholders have nothing whatsoever to say about the management of the companies in which they have invested."

"We hear much about the danger of the government controlling business, but what of the danger of a society in which business controls the government? While free enterprise is being praised, genuine private enterprise is being submerged in the impersonality of the big stock company."

Communism

THE philosophy of communism can no longer be shrugged off as the theory of crackpots and agitators. About one-third of the earth's population lives in untries that are fanatically devoted to the social and onomic theories of Karl Marx.

Communism offers its adherents economic democracy in turn for the surrender of political democracy and a loss personal freedom. While capitalism offers men freedom thout security, communism offers security without free-m. Personally, if I have to make a choice I will choose edom and use that freedom to win security.

Like its arch enemy, capitalism, the communist philoso-y is based on economic materialism. While capitalism ys "your destiny is settled in the market-place by the v of supply and demand," communism says that the ividual exists only to serve the state and must be sub-vient to the state.

hose of us who believe in genuine democracy are con-ced that it is possible to have both freedom and se-ity. We believe that there must be a place in human iety for human values and the dignity of the individual. believe that it is possible to build a society in which n will not have to choose between freedom and bread, will be able not only to eat the bread which he has ned by the sweat of his brow but also walk the earth lignity and freedom.

ommunism can never meet the deepest needs of man. us not deceive ourselves, however; communism will be successfully resisted merely by Red baiting or by ng to convince the disinherited people of the earth ut the glories of free enterprise. The communist philos-y can be successfully challenged only by a better philos-y and a superior alternative.

ie fact is that communism has never been a threat ose countries where the great mass of the people are -fed, well-housed and well-clad. *The best friends of munism are not the agitators and the radicals, but e who seek to perpetuate a system which keeps mil-s of people in a state of economic servitude and social stice.* It is not enough to be against communism; we must be for something which is better and something which will satisfy the deepest needs of mankind.

Cooperative Commonwealth

The co-operative movement offers the most satisfying alternative to the economic dictatorship of corporation capitalism or the political dictatorship of communism.

It is no accident that following the industrial revolution two great protest movements came into being. The first was the trade union movement by which workers banded themselves together to sell their labour collectively and to win for themselves some voice in determining their wages, hours and conditions of labour.

The second great movement which arose out of the industrial revolution was the co-operative movement by which producers and consumers alike sought by co-operative means to become masters of their economic destiny. Faced by the growing concentration of power in the hands of a relatively few people, farmers and workers were compelled to form co-operatives in a desperate attempt to give themselves a voice in the daily management of their affairs.

The co-operative movement grew out of the needs of the people. Man found himself living in a society whose basic philosophy was "every man for himself" as the elephant said when he was dancing among the chickens. The co-operators advanced a new concept of society which maintained "that they who are strong ought to help bear the burdens of the weak." It was an attempt to apply in the realm of economics the teaching of all the great religions that we are "our brother's keeper" and that we ought to "bear each other's burdens."

The great problem of our age is whether we can find an alternative to economic domination on the one hand and political dictatorship on the other. Is it possible in a highly technological age to have economic security without a loss of freedom? How can we so organize society that men will control the means by which they live and at the same time maintain personal freedom and our democratic institutions?

Continued—

"Big Business leads inevitably to Big Labor and Big Pressure Groups. The individual is lost in the struggle of the giants. Men and women come to feel that they have no longer any sense of significance or dignity. They are the playthings of forces beyond their control."

"While capitalism offers men freedom without security, communism offers security without freedom. Personally, if I have to make a choice I will choose freedom and use that freedom to win security."

Those who have advocated a co-operative commonwealth believe that it is possible to have both political democracy and economic democracy. We think that in a co-operative society there is an important role for all three forms of ownership: public, co-operative and private.

A great religious leader has said that "those things which dominate the life of the community should be owned by the community."

There is a great part of our economy which can best be owned and operated by individuals and by small companies where shareholders can exercise direct control. We do not want to see less private ownership. We would like to see more private ownership. Countries in which farmers own their own farms and merchants own their businesses are countries which are economically healthy. Cartels, monopolies and chain stores have gradually eliminated this class with the resulting loss of individual initiative.

TODAY we are witnessing the death throes of colonialism and the economic feudalism which accompanied it. Our statesmen are busily engaged in trying to bolster up sawdust Caesars and to maintain in power discredited regimes. The Western powe have approached the under-developed areas with a ball box in one hand and economic exploitation in the othe The Soviet Union offers these countries economic aid b too often this has been followed by the shackles of politic slavery. No wonder many of the nations of Asia and Afri talk of a policy of neutralism because they distrust t two great power blocks of the world.

We must convince these nations that we are concern for people and not resources. We must persuade the that what we desire for ourselves we wish for others.

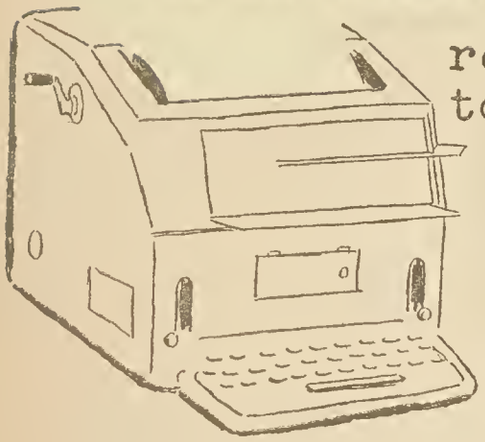
Just as we desire economic democracy for ourselves we must be prepared to grant it to them, for as long our brothers are enslaved we ourselves are not truly fr

One of your greatest Presidents once said that "no n tion can long survive half slave and half free." I am su gesting that the world cannot long survive half-full a half-hungry. Peace is only possible where men ha learned the principles of co-operative living and whe we are prepared to share with those less fortunate th ourselves.

This is the message which the co-operative moveme has for the world, and it calls upon mankind everywh to "beat their swords into ploughshares and spears i pruning hooks and to learn the art of war no more."

"The cooperative movement offers the most satisfying alternative to the economic dictatorship of corporation capitalism or the political dictatorship of communism. . . . Those who have advocated a cooperative commonwealth believe that it is possible to have both political democracy and economic democracy. We think that in a cooperative society there is an important role for all three forms of ownership—public, cooperative, and private."

BRIEF



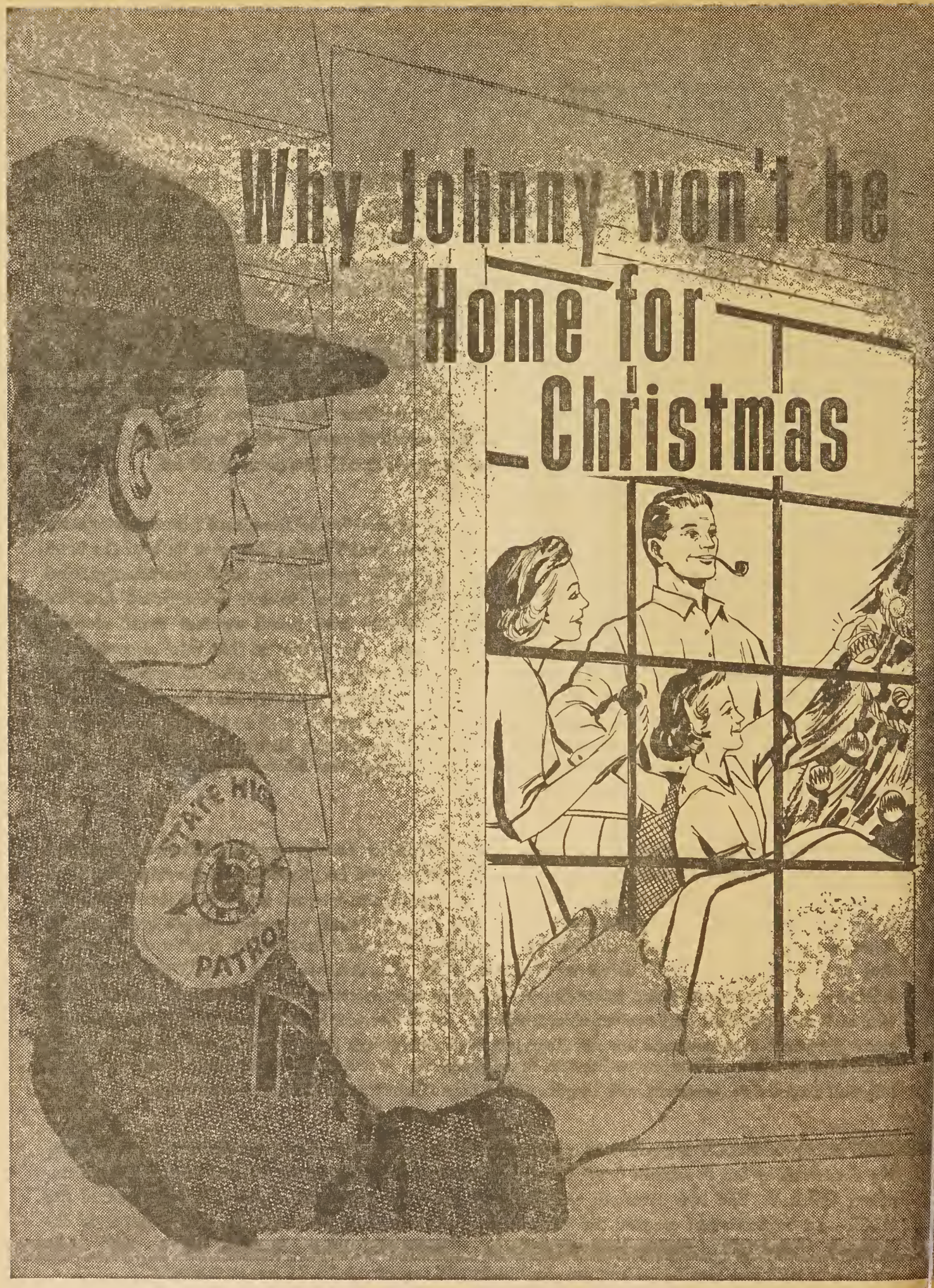
reports on events of importance to rural electric co-op members

IN HIS ANNUAL ADDRESS to the 92nd session of the National Grange in Grand Rapids, Mich., last month, National Grange Master Herschel Newsom voiced his opposition to Administration proposals to reorganize REA. "The advocates of the proposal that [they] should seek necessary credit from private sources simply do not understand the structure of rural electric cooperatives. It is therefore surprising to find proposals being advanced from time to time by sincere but uninformed monetary or fiscal people which would jeopardize the rural electrification program," Newsom declared.

AN ANALYSIS of the 16 senators who were beaten or retired due to the Democratic landslide victory in November indicates that they voted against the rural electrification program 92% of the time. It is very unlikely that their successors will be so strongly opposed to rural electric-supported legislation. In the House an analysis of NRECA (National Rural Electric Cooperative Association) voting records indicates that of 59 House members who voted against rural electric-supported legislation more than 60% are not returning. Forty-four of this total opposed the electric cooperatives more than 80% of the time. Most of the 59 were defeated, although some resigned and a few died. As in the Senate, it would be very unlikely that the new members will match the opposition of their predecessors. The mass departure of unfriendly senators and representatives provides a shot in the arm to proposed legislation supported by electric cooperatives. Three very important bills include TVA-financing, the Price-Humphrey bill, and the Trimble bill.

HE WASHINGTON POST reported recently that Senate Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson (Texas) is moving ahead with a 12-point legislative program which will be presented to the new 86th Congress. Several of the points in the program are of significant interest to rural electric cooperatives: (a) Interest rates. Johnson will propose that steps be taken to protect people from what he regards as the gouge of high interest rates. This is of utmost interest to electric cooperatives due to the Administration's drive to increase REA's 2% interest rate. (2) Water resources. Johnson will propose a broad program "to conserve and increase the usability of water." This will include irrigation and reclamation projects. (3) Other points to be included in the program are a proposal to accelerate the development of atomic power for peacetime use and an over-all examination of the Eisenhower-Benson farm program. According to the Post, hearings on the 12-point legislative program will begin almost immediately after Congress convenes.

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S appointment of a former National Tax Equality Association official as Deputy Assistant to the President drew fire from Senators James Murray (Mont.) and Hubert Humphrey (Minn.). The two senators charged that the new appointee "was chief lobbyist of the NTEA—an organization created for the purpose of spreading propaganda in the hope of destroying farmer cooperatives, and supported by funds of big business—from 1947 to 1950. Morgan's law patrner, Lloyd C. Calhoun, reputedly still represents NTEA in Washington."


Why Johnny won't be
Home for
Christmas
STATE HIG
PATRO

Johnny isn't necessarily a teen-ager. He may be 16, but he's a little more likely to be between 20 and 24. His chances of getting home for Christmas are slim compared with most of the rest of the driving public, for drivers between the ages of 16 and 24 are involved in 27% of all fatal traffic accidents. Yet they represent only 18% of all drivers. Safety experts, psychologists, the man in the street, and the highway patrolman who must carry a death message to Johnny's family, have opinions on why this is true. Not many claim to have an absolute answer. Most will say, "attitude," and here is a solid statistic to support them: there were 47,705 traffic accidents reported in the state last year and 41,583 of the drivers involved had violated the law. Community attitude and parental attitude, as well as the personal attitude of the drivers, can be to blame. Following are three typical cases of a "Johnny" who won't be home this Christmas. A change in attitude could have saved their lives.

Country Sunday

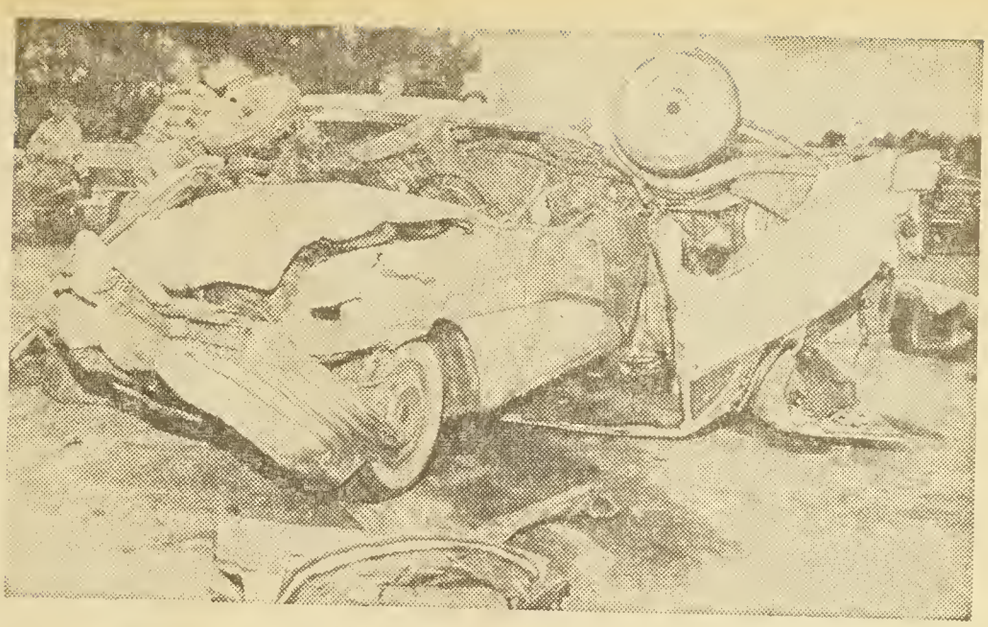
Johnny's mother and daddy never had any reason to worry much about him. He did well in school, and except for the kind of youthful restlessness, he was pretty easy to get along with. The week ends were the hardest.

There weren't many chores around the place since his dad had just about stopped farming, and in the rural community where he lived, there was just *nothing* to do once school was out. One of Johnny's schoolmates had tried to get the school to let young people hold dances on Saturday nights in the gymn, but there was a good bit of local religious feeling against such activities of the world, so the school turned them down.

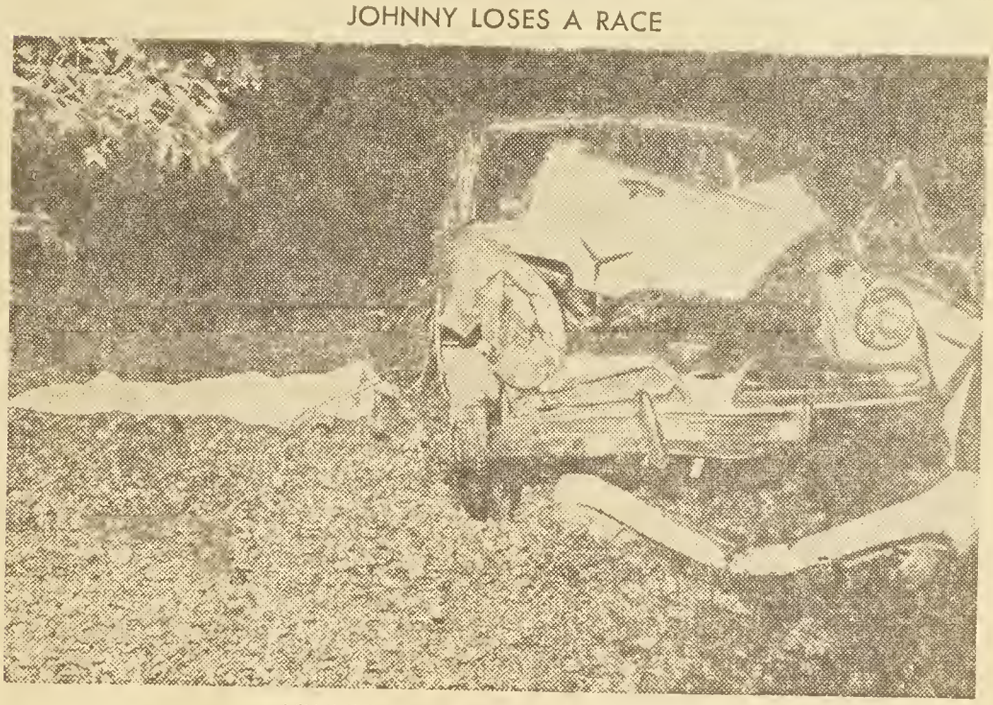
Johnny's folks were pleased that the year after his graduation, he went to work with his Dad in a nearby mill and continued to live at home. Before the summer was over, he had made the first down payment on his own car. Johnny didn't seem so restless after he bought the car. His parents were glad that he had something to do; they never questioned what.

Week ends, Johnny participated in the only group activities his community offered young people. Admission was free. He and his friends would drive

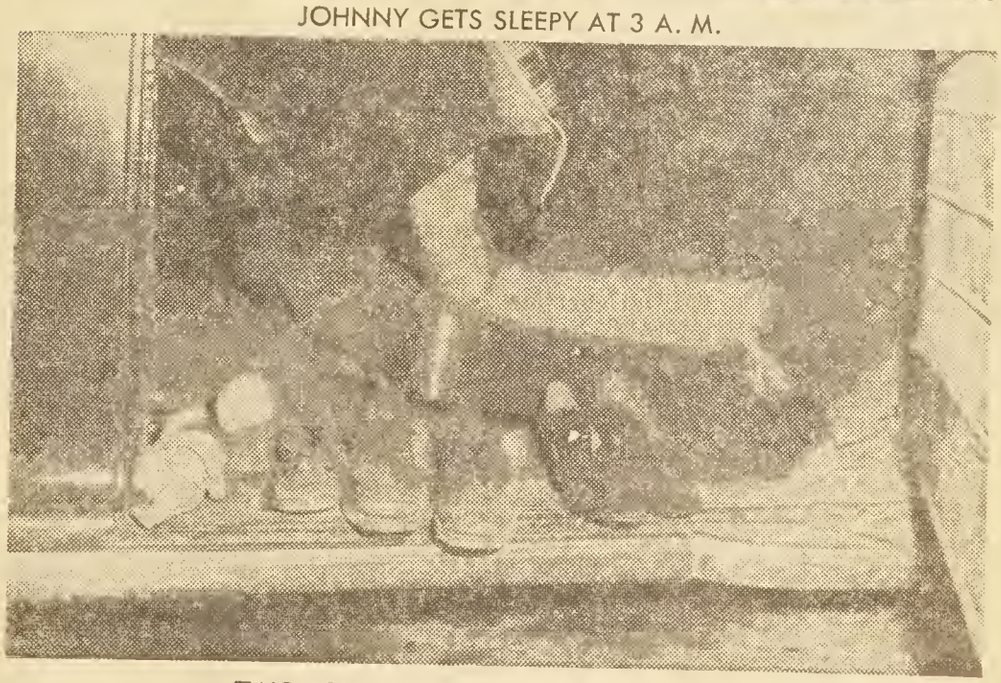
(Continued on Page 17)



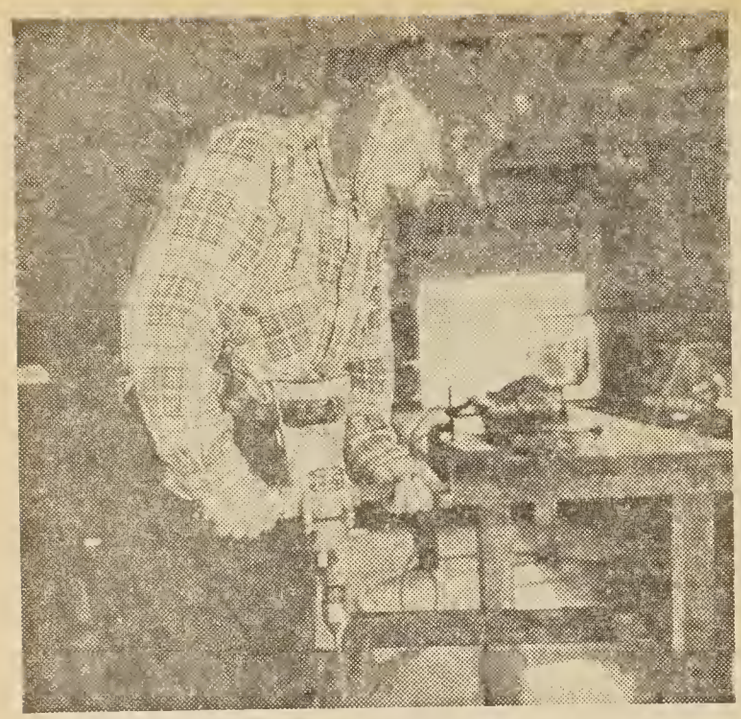
JOHNNY LOSES A RACE



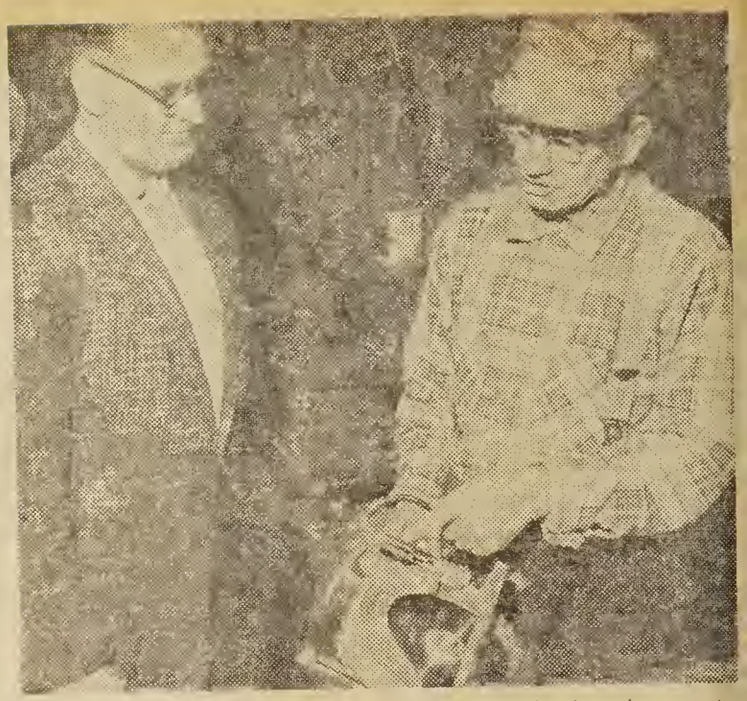
JOHNNY GETS SLEEPY AT 3 A. M.



TWO BEERS GIVE JOHNNY CONFIDENCE



The electric drill offers speed and accuracy.



R. B. Tolar praises efficiency of electric hand saw to Joe Sinclair, Lumbee River Co-op's electrification advisor.

'My Favorite *Power* Tools'

This member tells what they are, what they cost, what they save

By C. L. OVERMAN

"If I had to do without my grinder, portable drill, or power saw," says R. B. Tolar of St. Pauls, Route 1, "I don't know which one I'd miss the most." These three electric power tools are the ones used most by this Lumbee River Electric member.

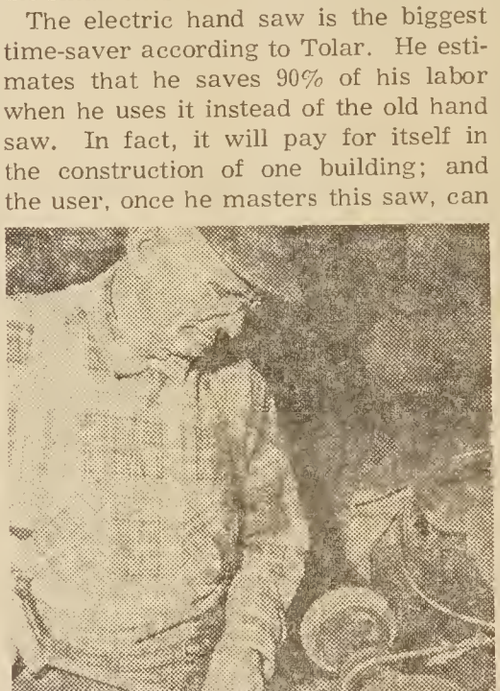
Tolar has owned and operated the same farm for 42 years, always with a shop at his disposal for doing odd jobs and making repairs. For the last 20 years he has had his own shop and has equipped it well. When electricity came to his farm, he turned to it for the "muscle-power" for much of his shop work.

The first piece of electric equipment Tolar got was a bench grinder. It is a belt-driven arbor grinder which has two emery stones, one on each end of the arbor shaft. It is the most inexpensive item of power equipment in the shop and is used for everything from sharpening tools to smoothing rough edges on pieces of iron or steel.

"I didn't own a portable electric drill," said Tolar, "until I was building a truck body one day using a hand drill. I got tired and borrowed a power drill. It helped me so much that I bought one for myself soon after that." Since that time, Tolar has found the drill to be almost as indispensable as the grinder.

The drill a farmer uses will have to handle both large and small jobs. A 1/2-inch or 5/8-inch utility drill is the best buy for it will do the heavy jobs and, when used in a post drill stand, the small ones too.

The electric hand saw is the biggest time-saver according to Tolar. He estimates that he saves 90% of his labor when he uses it instead of the old hand saw. In fact, it will pay for itself in the construction of one building; and the user, once he masters this saw, can do fast and accurate work which cannot be matched by the old hand saw. The 8-inch electric hand saw is recommended for most farm sawing jobs. It will handle timbers up to four inches in thickness.



Tolar smoothes the rough edge of an iron bar on his grinder.

These tools cost money; but Tolar points out, by shopping around and using a little ingenuity, a farmer can obtain them pretty economically. The parts for an arbor grinder can be bought and assembled for around $40. The drill will cost about $45 new plus the cost of whatever attachments he may want to buy with it. The saw price ranges between $75 and $150 depending on the size he buys. Tolar's saw was a $150 one when new but he bought it second-hand for $75.

To Tolar it's hard to estimate how much a man saves during the year by having a shop and tools of his own for construction and repair work. On one job, that of designing and building his own tobacco harvesting equipment, he saved a total of better than $150 on three units. Each unit custom-built would have cost him around $125. He built them himself for $75 apiece. By using these harvesters, he has eliminated the job of unloading wagons or sleds at the barn; and his croppers can now barn three barns of tobacco a day where one a day was the prior limit.

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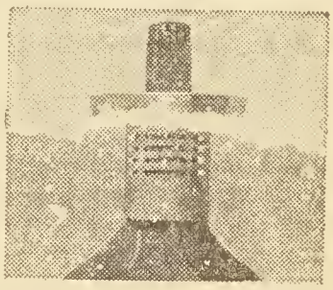

New, full-time underwater filter traps lint where it forms—under water. New Detergent Dispenser on top of filter distributes powdered or liquid detergents evenly, thoroughly.

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CONTRACT FARMING

Can co-ops keep farmers from becoming hired hands?

A SEARS-size catalogue of congressional testimony on contracting and vertical integration in agriculture is now under scrutiny by the Justice Department.

The result could be (1) a decision to make a nationwide investigation of middleman deals with farmers, and (2) new opportunities for co-ops to take the lead in protecting farmers from domination by the marketing system.

Or, after making their study of contracting, the government legal eagles may take flight, figuring the whole thing is too tough for them.

The decision as to whether to investigate could come at any time.

The Justice review of contracting has been ordered by a congressional committee which this year took thousands of pages of testimony on problems of the poultry industry. Broiler growers are often "at the mercy of buyers in the market place," the committee charged in its final report.

The report was unanimous, signed by Democratic and Republican members alike.

Most common fear reflected by producer witnesses before the committee was that farmers are becoming "hired hands" to the middleman as contracting spreads. Upshot was the congressional directive to Justice.

Officials of that department were sent a complete transcript of the testimony, and asked to "study 'integration' practices now existing in the poultry industry and report back . . . on the legality of such practices under existing anti-trust laws."

Anti-trust laws aim to prevent and punish monopolistic industry practices that harm consumers, producers, and business competitors.

Justice Department studies are a closely guarded secret until a course of action (or inaction) is determined. As we went to press, Justice officials could say only that the congressional testimony is "under consideration."

Lawyers at USDA said they "undoubtedly would be consulted" if the investigation went further. Meantime, however, they added, there as yet "has been no reason for us to study contracting from the legal standpoint."

Recent economic studies by USDA show (1) that the practice of contracting is growing; (2) that it will continue to grow, probably at an increasing rate; (3) that farmer co-ops are in a better position than any group to see that it is a healthy growth for farmers.

"With the march of integration," the USDA reports, "economic rewards go to those who provide capital, bear risks, and make decisions."

What the department is saying to farmers, in plain words, is this: protect yourselves through cooperative effort or you will be taken over by the marketing system.

How widespread is contracting right now?

About 50% of turkey production is integrated to some degree. The practice is spreading in eggs, but less than 5% of market eggs now move under contract.

Grower-processor contracts cover 90% of vegetables produced for canning and freezing. Some 75% of hybrid seed corn is produced under some form of integration.

Almost one-third of milk is marketed through contracts—with, in this case, cooperatives. Some 15% of cotton is handled through co-op gins, cottonseed oil mills, and marketing associations.

Grower-shipper arrangements account for upwards of 40% of potato production. Sugar beets, of course, have been for some time a 100% grower-processor proposition.

Contracting in hogs is being talked up in a big way by packers and others, but hasn't gone very far. To date about 2% of production is under contract.

Some 95% of the total production of broilers—the particular concern of the congressional committee—is now integrated.

Contract growing in broilers, said the lawmakers, "is aggravating the supply-demand inbalance and probably creates as many problems as the system was intended to solve."

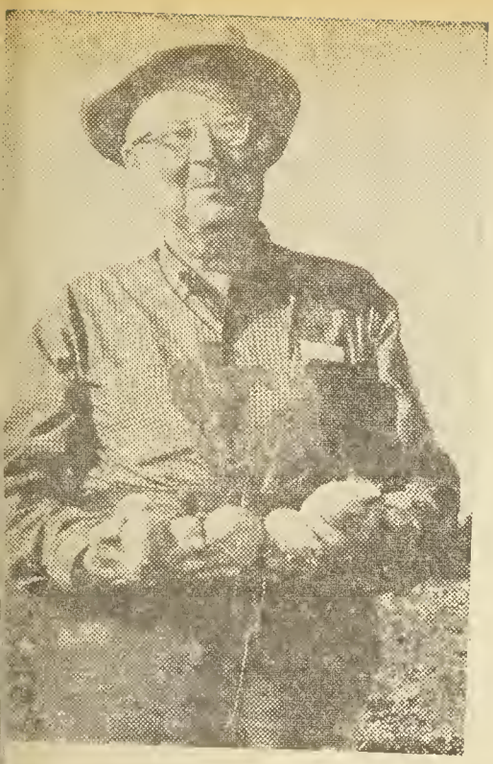
As long as contract growing continues, however, the committee advised, the broiler industry should "take aggressive steps to improve and standardize contract policies."

The congressional group is the Food-Industries subcommittee of the House Small Business committee. Members included Chairman Brown of Missouri, Joe L. Evins of Tennessee, and James Roosevelt of California, Democrats. William M. McCulloch of Ohio, and Timothy P. Sheehan of Illinois Republicans.

'Where does it say who will run my place?'

A Living from Sweet Potatoes

By PAUL BARWICK



WEET potato production can be a primary means of farm income provided you obtain high yields d follow good marketing and harvest- g practices.

Harvey B. Fields, LaGrange, Route 2, has learned over the past 25 years that one of the best ways to get high sweet potato yields is to grow them on good tobacco land. Most farmers have had the opinion that sweet potatoes and tobacco were not to be rotated with each other. Henry Covington, State College horticulture specialist, points out that sweet potatoes do very well behind tobacco and vice versa.

Fields planted six acres this year for a yield of 300 bushels per acre. The yield of No. 1's was 75 bushels per acre.

When sweet potatoes are dug on the Fields farm, he tries to have diggers use gloves in order not to scratch them.

Scratches show up in marketing and often are responsible for the low prices. Fields also packs a full basket in order not to bruise the potatoes on way to market.

All of the sweet potatoes that Fields markets as No. 1's are washed. This also ups the price.

In years gone by, as many as 300 No. 1's per acre have been produced by Fields. "A great deal of a farmer's success with sweet potatoes depends on the type soil and the weather conditions," Fields said. He has learned that treating the soil annually for nematodes is important to sweet potato success.

All of the sweet potatoes on Field's farm are produced from certified sweet potatoes one year removed. This helps prevent scurf.

In addition to growing sweet potatoes for market, Fields grows sweet potato plants for certified stock for marketing in Eastern North Carolina. This year he sold 1½ million plants, or enough to set 125 acres.

There are five major sweet potato markets in Eastern North Carolina, Dunn, Faison, Benson, Bethel, and Magnolia.

lere's What to Expect in '59

CONOMIC outlook forecasts for next year add up to this: you should not count on '58 income ns to continue, but rather ought to n on the reverse.

hy?

nflation promises to force both pro- tion and living costs still higher ile record crop production weighs n market prices.

ere are pieces of the picture to sider in making your plans for next r.

Farm living costs have been ding up with last year's dollar now th about 98c. This trend—toward ction in purchasing power— is ex- ed to continue.

Land values, already at record ls, will continue to rise. Farmers seek larger acreages to bring unit costs while urban areas con- to expand.

Price tags will be marked up still er for important production items, as equipment, machinery, imple- ts.

4. Credit costs may well rise next year. Already there is considerable speculation that Land Bank and PCA interest rates will go up some time during '59 (USDA's Farmers Home Administration rates are set up by Congress and have not changed for some time).

Farm economists are recommending extra careful attention to ways and means of cutting costs. *Advance purchasing of production items may be a good idea if you can afford it.*

Farmers who are not already way out on the limb may want to get needed credit soon.

Commodity market patterns are emerging now that we are assured of the largest crop in history . . . a total outturn more than 10% above the previous record. Here is how it looks—to co-op, trade and government economists and officials—commodity by commodity:

HOGS. Watch markets. *You may want to move some hogs before that last pound has been squeezed out of feed supplies.* Government loans give you an alternate outlet for unused feed.

COTTON. Should you take the "B" or "A" option next year under the two-program cotton plan approved in the new farm law?

"B" choice will give you about one-third more acreage than this year, but a lower price. Nobody knows just how low. *Better figure on somewhere around 27c per pound, market average 7/8ths, for "B" cotton.* That's about where the forecasts average out.

The "A" option will bring a market price next year of almost as much as this. Allotments will be some smaller—in the neighborhood of 5% less—for most "A" growers. (Small growers, however, are protected by terms of the law. They will get their '58 allotment again in '59, or 10 acres—whichever is less.)

Option plan goes into effect automatically for '59—unless growers vote down quotas in the referendum on Dec. 15.

TOBACCO is in trouble. Continued loss of foreign markets looks inevitable, unless (1) growers take a lower price, or (2) the government goes in for heavy subsidy of exports.

How Much Do You Care?

THESE appealing Pakistani youngsters know that the milk they drink daily is made possible by the generosity of American people through CARE, an organization dedicated to feeding the world's hungry people. But in the beginning, when the first packages of powdered milk reached the undernourished school children in tiny villages of Pakistan, many of the tots (and their teachers, too) thought the milk came from trees in America.

Today, 380,000 of the poorest school children in Pakistan receive a glass of CARE milk every school day. Of this project, a village school master recently wrote: "The people of this district are all appreciation for their brothers across the Atlantic, who by their admirable action have been able to raise a hearty smile on the careworn faces of our children."

From Athens, Greece, a father expressed his family's feelings on receipt of a CARE package: "For the first time in our weary lives, a light has suddenly broken upon us."

For millions of the needy in a dozen less fortunate lands, the miracle will be multiplied by the 1958 CARE Food Crusade to share America's agricultural abundance. Goal of this year's drive is to raise $3,000,000—enough to send 3,000,000 packages of farm foods as personal gifts from Americans. The cost to the contributor is only $1 per package.

Food for the CARE packages comes from the U. S. Government's stockpiles. Contributions pay for packing, handling and delivery. A typical 22-lb. package contains 5 lbs. milk powder (makes 20 quarts), 5 lbs. flour, 7 lbs. cheese, 5 lbs. corn meal. Contents vary according to needs.

All CARE packages bear the name and address of the contributing individual or group. A note printed in the language of the country states that the food comes from friends in the United States.

One or more dollars sent to CARE Food Crusade, 660 First Ave., New York City, will bring a timely people-to-people greeting of help and friendship from Americans—and from America.

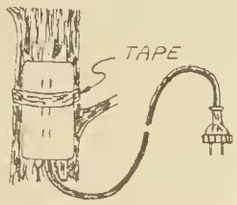
AROUND THE HOUSE

Electrical tips to help the home handyman — and woman, too

By C. L. Overman
Agricultural Engineer

Christmas Tree Outlet

One of the orst nuisances decorating a hristmas tree is ying to find a ace to plug in string of lights.



It's easy if you'll make your own Christmas tree outlet.

You'll need a three-receptacle extension cord outlet, 12 feet of No. 16 rubber-covered wire, and a rubber plug. The outlet goes on one end of the wire and the plug on the other. Be sure all your electrical connections are securely tightened. The outlet can then be fastened to the trunk of the tree with rubber electricians tape or friction tape and you'll have three plug-ins for your lights.

For exceptionally tall trees you may want to put two outlets on your wire about three or four feet apart. In buying your materials, be sure you get only those bearing the UL seal. The seal is your key to safety.

Too Hot

If your hot water nearly scalds you when you turn it on, chances are that your thermostat setting is too high. If so, you're paying more than necessary for your hot water.

Water heater thermostats are either calibrated by degrees or by "high-medium-low" settings. Those calibrated by degrees should be set on about 150 degrees. Others should be set at the "medium" setting. If the setting proves to be too low or high, adjust to suit you.

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Mac D30
Direct Drive; 17 lbs.

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MAC D30 — Direct Drive, Wt. 17 lbs. Full 3.5 H. P.

MAC 35A—Gear Drive, Wt. 19 lbs. Powerful 3 H. P.

SUPER 44A — Direct Drive, 7 H. P.—19 lbs. New muffler—37% noise reductian.

SUPER 55A — Gear Drive, Wt. 23 lbs., 7 H. P. 37% noise reductian with new muffler.

D36 — big brother to the amazing MAC D30.

MODEL 99 — world's finest 2-man saw.

Professional Quality ...at a new low price!

Only the leader could do it—a professional quality chain saw especially for the farm, starting at only $149.95. It's the all-new McCULLOCH Mac D30, weighs only 17 lbs., ideal for cutting sawlogs, pulpwood, firewood; for clearing land, pruning, limbing. And it has the exclusive LUBRI-MAC feature that automatically oils, without an oil tank. See this "light-touch" Direct Drive beauty, now!

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Write for free chain saw booklet!

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"Distributors for the Carolinas"
118 N. MORGAN ST. SHELBY, NORTH CAROLINA

Johnny

(Continued from Page 11)

the few miles to a roadside tavern and talk. One or two might have a beer. Johnny didn't. When they got bored, they'd scratch off, drive down the road a mile or so at top speed, and then come back, reinforced with conversation about the performance of their cars.

Late in November, Johnny sped off down the straight stretch of road barely three feet behind the tail lights of a friend. The friend, who had a rare sense of humor, tapped his brakes slightly. Johnny's reaction time was excellent. He cut into the left lane and met a transfer truck head on.

Making Johnny Responsible

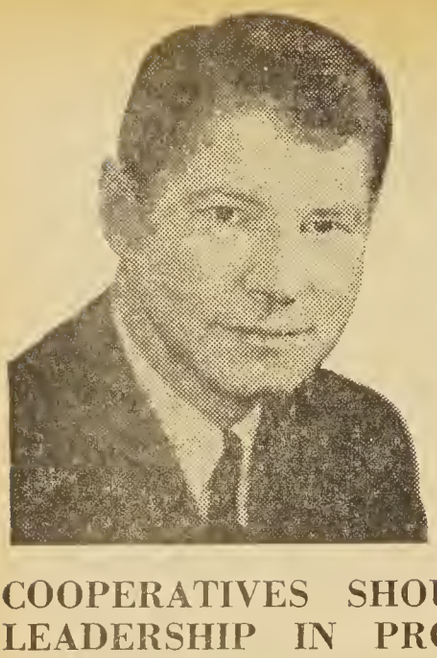
Teachers shook their heads about Johnny. One or two had tried to talk to Johnny's father. He created disturbances in school. His father accused the teachers of "having it in for Johnny." Privately, he berated Johnny for failing to come up to the example set by his parents. Moreover, Johnny didn't take his duties around the farm very seriously. When talks failed, his father used the rod. But nothing seemed to shake Johnny.

Next his father decided to try indulgence. On Johnny's 16th birthday, his Dad escorted him to get his driver's license. It was a proud day for both. Johnny passed. With a score of 70. In other words, he barely passed. But then, who cares about the written examination? It's what happens on the road that counts. And there Johnny excelled. He was a skillful driver.

The next day when Johnny came home from school, there was a brand new 210 horsepower car waiting in the driveway for him. Johnny's father figured that the way to make Johnny a responsible person was to make him responsible for something his very own. Certainly no child had ever been prouder of a toy.

Four days later, Johnny broke his

(Continued on Page 24)



In the OPINION of

ORVILLE L. FREEMAN
Governor of Minnesota

COOPERATIVES SHOULD ASSUME GREATER LEADERSHIP IN PROTECTING CONSUMERS

In the conflicts between various producing groups, government should represent our interests as consumers, the one interest we all have in common.

Yet experience has repeatedly shown that grave difficulties beset this representation of the consumer, or the public, interest. Agencies set up to regulate various communication, transportation, and other economic activities frequently come under the domination of those very groups they are supposed to regulate. Government in a democracy is inevitably subject to pressure, and lobbying is an accepted feature in our government.

This fact of pressure on government is not necessarily an evil in itself, for all life in our modern interdependent society must involve a compromise of conflicting interests. If the conflicting pressures would counterbalance each other a balance could be achieved. But such a compromise can be equitable only if the strengths of the various pressures are in proportion to the numbers of people whose interests are represented in each pressure group.

There is one economic interest that is almost always under-represented wherever these conflicting pressures meet, and that is the consumer interest. Thus the voice that really expresses the interest of the greatest number has the weakest voice in our councils.

Consumer cooperatives are today the largest and strongest organizations based on our interests as consumers. They could exercise far greater leadership than they do in representing the consumer interest and giving it the support and protection it sadly needs. Their voice and counsel are badly needed in the government arena.

Let me give just a few illustrations. In government the amount of money appropriated for any particular function may determine how effective a job is done. Hearing rooms are frequently crowded with representatives of producing groups urging adequate appropriations for those government functions that serve such groups, but all too often no one is around to encourage more adequate appropriation for inspection to insure the purity of foods and drugs or the accuracy of scales.

When pressure has been applied for laws authorizing grossly excessive rates for consumer credit, lonesome legislators trying to hold out against such pressure often look in vain for help—or someone to represent the thousands of consumer-borrowers who stand to lose millions of dollars if such rates should prevail. Those who yield to the pressure of the interested groups gain friends—and possibly even campaign contributions. Those who try to hold out for the consumer interest may not even gain thanks, or an endorsement for re-election. On the contrary, they usually make enemies, while those who should be their friends are nowhere to be found.

I believe that by undertaking the responsibility of representing consumer interests in general, the cooperative movement could help to insure a greater effectiveness in governmental efforts to promote a healthy economy in the interest of all.

This column is designed to bring our readers a responsible opinion on matters of concern to them. It is not necessarily the opinion of the publishers on this subject.

TEEN LETTERS

If you disagree with our panelist (or other teen correspondents) or want to express your own opinion on some particular subject, write to: "Becky," Rural Roundtable, Carolina Farmer, Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C.

Strict Parents

I am 14 and attend the Bee Log Elementary School. My parents are members of the French Broad Electric Membership Corporation at Marshall. I enjoy reading the *Carolina Farmer,* especially the Rural Roundtable. There are many interesting things in this magazine.

My question is: "Can parents be too strict on teen-agers?"

June Pate
Bee Log

The Rural Roundtable is one of the most interesting things I read. I think the teen panel's answers are grand. When I get the *Carolina Farmer* the Rural Roundtable is the first thing I read.

Gail Caldwell
Leicester, RFD
(French Broad Electric)

I'd hardly ever read the *Carolina Farmer* before the teen panel started but now I read and enjoy every bit of it. I read the story called, "Is the Beast Dead." *(CF,* June) It sure was interesting. And, boy, there are surely some good jokes in the *Carolina Farmer,* too.

Margie Pennington
Jefferson, RFD
(Blue Ridge Electric)

Religion and Proms

I have a question that I've been trying to decide upon for a long time. I hope some teenagers will help me answer it: "Should a religious boy or girl be kept from a Junior-Senior prom by his parents?"

My special talent is acting. I won an award recently at the district drama festival in Greensboro.

Virginia McLendon
Rockingham, RFD
(Pee Dee Electric)

My family has been getting the *Carolina Farmer* for quite awhile. I have been interested in this magazine for about a year.

When I first saw the magazine, I didn't know that there were so many interesting things in it.

Bettie Ann Gary
Jackson, RFD
(Roanoke Electric)

Rural Roundtable

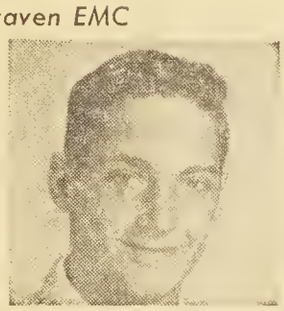
This Month our Teen Panel Answers The Question:

How Can I Refuse a Date Without Hurting The Boy's Feelings?

LYNDA HICKS
Wake Forest, *Wake EMC*

Tell the boy politely that you just can't make it at that particular time, and if he is a gentleman, he won't ask why. In the meantime, maybe you'll find that there's something you like about him that would make you accept if he ever asked you again—which he certainly would do if he really liked you enough to ask the first time.

GORDON BECTON, JR.
Newport, *Carteret-Craven EMC*



If the girl is not interested in the boy, she could first refuse him a couple of times. Show him no sign of interest when you are refusing. He should become discouraged and give up, but if he doesn't, the girl has no alternative but to tell him that she just doesn't want to date him at all.

If the girl does want to date him, but can't at the time he asks, she should just tell him that she's very sorry but she can't date him at that time but that she would like to date him another time.

PATSY HARRIS
Albemarle, *Union EMC*

I plead the 5th Amendment! Experience is the best teacher but I'm afraid I haven't had much experience in this field. It would help to know just why the date should be refused. With so many school, church, and club activities, it is so easy to be busy at the time. If you have already made plans, say so. But don't tell the poor fellow you have plans when you don't because that line has been known to back fire. Be truthful, tactfully. You might suggest that he ask a friend who just might be a better date after all.

STEVE REEVES
Canton, *Haywood EMC*

I think the best way for a girl to refuse a date and not hurt the boy's feelings is for the girl to be honest and tell the boy the circumstances. Maybe the girl already has a date, has to study, or her parents object to her dating on school nights. Most girls are allowed to have only one or two dates a week, so maybe the girl won't be allowed to date any more in the week the boy wants the date. If the boy knows the circumstances, I don't think he should be offended in the least.

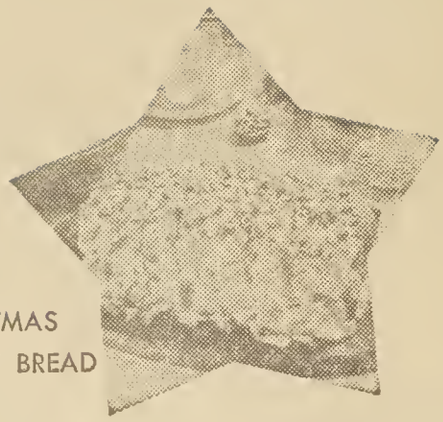
THIS MONTH'S QUESTION comes from a very young reader, with an eye to the future. Gloria Ann Spivey, Hobbsville, is 10 years old and is in the 5th grade. She's the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Spivey, who are members of Roanoke Electric Membership Corporation.

We think Gloria Ann's question and the teen panel's answers will be most helpful to teens, for this is certainly a question most girls encounter sometime along the way—and one that is equally important to the young men in question.

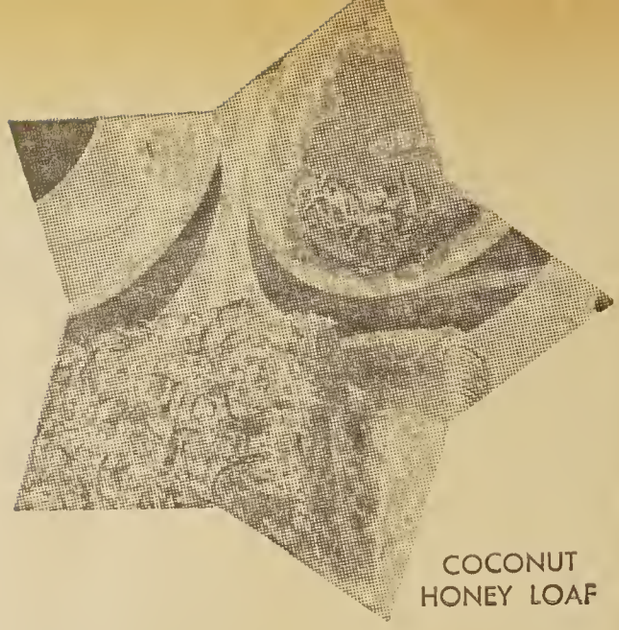
Why don't you send the Rural Roundtable YOUR special problems. If you have a question you'd like discussed, send it to the Rural Roundtable, the Carolina Farmer, Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C. If your question is chosen for the panel to answer, we'll send you $5. To be eligible for the $5, your parents must be members of a rural electric cooperative.

Along with the question, send the following information about yourself: (1) Your name and the name of your parents. (2) Your address. (3) Name of your electric cooperative. (4) Name of your high school and the grade you're now attending. (5) Your age. (6) Clubs in which you participate and special talents.

We also welcome your own views on the particular questions the panel answers. If you'd like to disagree with them, feel free to do so. And send along your suggestions for improving the teen panel so that you will enjoy it more. After all, teens, it's YOUR page!



CHRISTMAS
BREAKFAST BREAD



COCONUT
HONEY LOAF

BREAD *stars on* *Christmas morning*

CINNAMON ROLLS

The Carolina Homemaker
Edited By Rebekah Rivers

WITH CHRISTMAS MORNING comes the thrill of greeting each other with that loveliest of all cheery messages—Merry Christmas! This is followed by the excitement of exchanging gifts and making calls on neighbors.

Special breads for family and friends on this most wonderful of all days can be made ahead of time and kept for breakfast or for coffee with friends who drop by for a Yuletide visit. Your Christmas bread can be kept fresh by wrapping in foil and keeping it in the refrigerator or freezer. When the time is right for serving, before you cook the eggs and bacon, before you pour the fruit juice or set the coffee perking, take these treats from their cool resting spot and bring to room temperature. Then, proceed with breakfast and 15 minutes before you call the brood, pop them into the oven at 400° F. and when golden carry them to the table on pretty platters with a loud "Merry Christmas." It is worth repeating many, many times that day. Try some of these luscious breads:

CHRISTMAS BREAKFAST BREAD

1 stick margarine
1-1/3 cup brown sugar, packed
1 loaf unsliced white bread
1/4 cup walnuts, chopped

Let margarine soften in mixing bowl, add brown sugar and cream thoroughly with mixing spoon. Peel top crust off loaf and cut off remaining crust. Cut down middle of loaf, lengthwise, almost through to bottom. Then cut into 1" slices, crosswise, almost to bottom. Spread margarine mixture into cuts and on sides and top of loaf. Sprinkle top with nuts. Place on cookie sheet and tie together with string. Bake in hot oven (400° F.) 12 to 15 minutes, or until golden. Serve hot. Makes 8 to 10 servings.

QUICK COCONUT HONEY LOAF

1/3 cup margarine
3/4 cup brown sugar, firmly packed
1/2 teaspoon cinnamon
3 tablespoon, honey
1 loaf unsliced white bread
1/3 cup shredded coconut

Let margarine soften in mixing bowl. Add brown sugar, cinnamon, and honey and mix thoroughly. Peel top crust off loaf and cut off remaining crusts. Cut loaf, diagonally almost through to bottom crust, into 12 slices. Spread sugar mixture on each slice down into cuts. Spread remainder on top of loaf. Sprinkle with coconut. Place on ungreased cookie sheet. Bake in hot oven (400° F.) 10 to 15 minutes, or until golden. Serve hot. Makes 8 to 10 servings.

CINNAMON ROLLS-IN-A-LOAF

1 bar margarine
1/2 cup sugar
1-1/2 teaspoons cinnamon
1 loaf unsliced white bread
3 tablespoons currants

Let margarine soften in mixing bowl, add sugar and cinnamon and cream thoroughly with mixing spoon. Cut all crusts from bread and cut in half lengthwise. Lay each half on crust side and cut again in half, lengthwise, cutting almost to bottom. Then cut into 1½" pieces, crosswise almost through bottom. Spread margarine mixture on top and sides, and cut surfaces. Place on cookie sheet. Sprinkle currants over top and between cuts. Bake in moderately hot oven (375° F.) 12 to 15 minutes, or until golden. Break rolls apart and serve hot. Makes 8 to 12 servings.

Chocolate Cookies

2 cups sifted cake flour
½ teaspoons double-acting baking powder
½ teaspoon soda
¼ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon cinnamon
½ cup margarine
1 cup sugar
1 egg, unbeaten
3 squares unsweetened chocolate, melted
2 tablespoons milk

Sift flour once, then measure. Add baking powder, soda, salt and cinnamon, and sift three times. Cream margarine, add sugar gradually and cream together until light and fluffy. Add egg and chocolate; beat well. Add flour mixture, a small amount at a time, mixing well after each addition. Add milk. Chill thoroughly. Roll ⅛-inch thick on lightly floured board. Cut with floured Christmas cookie cutters and brush with a glace of 1 egg yolk and about ½ cup milk. Bake on ungreased baking sheet in moderate oven (350°F.) 9 minutes. Makes approximately 6 dozen cookies.

Cunning Candles

Gala Christmas candles appropriate for holiday decorations are on display in the stores now. Of course, you'll want several for your home, for whoever heard of Christmas without candles! But unusual candles are expensive, so many of us turn our hands to making them at home—in various shapes, sizes and colors. Maybe you'd like to try some of those above.

Select light all-purpose dye colors, such as light green, evening blue, coral or chartreuse, to get a bright shade. Use approximately 2 teaspoons of all-purpose dye for each pound of paraffin. One pound fills three 6-ounce juice concentrate cans or 2 half-pint cream containers. One and three-fourths pounds fills one quart milk carton. Various sizes of gelatin molds or rubber balls cut in half may be used also. Heavy cord makes a good wick.

Punch hold in center of mold just large enough for string to go through. Run a piece of cord through the hole and tie the inside to a pencil placed across top of mold. Pulling tight, secure other end of cord to outside of mold by knotting and covering with cellophane tape.

Melt paraffin in double boiler or old coffee can placed in pan of water. Color with all-purpose dye. Remove from heat and stir for 3 minutes. (Since all-purpose dye is primarily water soluble, some of the dye will not dissolve but will settle to the bottom.)

Pour melted colored wax into mold. As paraffin hardens, fill hollow with more wax. Unmold. Dip metal mold quickly into hot water to loosen. Cardboard molds can be peeled off.

Using household cement, decorate candles with glitter, sequins, or seals. Or with frosted whipped wax, applied with a fork. To make whipped wax, allow colored wax to cool until film forms on top. Whip with a fork until frosting-like consistency, and apply quickly. If it becomes too firm to spread, melt and whip again.

To make angel and ball candles, fill both halves of ball with colored wax and allow to set. (Use ¼ tsp. peach and ¾ tsp. rose pink to 2½ lbs. paraffin for angel face.) Cut heavy cord 1 inch longer than diameter of ball, dip in wax and let harden. Cut groove down center of one flat side of ball. Place wick in groove and pour small layer of hot colored wax on both flat sides of ball molds and weld together in ball shape. For angel hair, whip yellow colored wax and spread on candle, covering joining, and shaping desired hair style. Sprinkle glitter on hair. Make halo of wire clothes hanger, painted with gold metallic paint. Use tiny Christmas tree balls for eyes, and nose and make mouth of sequins.

Carolina Kitchens

RECIPES FROM CO-OP HOMEMAKERS

This month, a teenager shares her favorite divinity recipe for your Christmas pleasure.

A recent high school graduate sends a delicious candy recipe for Carolina homemakers to try during the Christmas holidays. Margo Deaver, Rt. 1, Albertson, graduated last year from the B. F. Grady High School, and her parents are members of Tri-County EMC.

Margo writes us that there are three other members of her family now living at home: her mother, father, and brother. "So," she says, "there are lots of people to try my recipes. This is a family favorite that I thought other families might enjoy."

If after trying Margo's recipe you find that it is as good as it sounds, you can save it for Christmases to come by clipping it along the dotted lines, pasting it on the back of paste board, and sticking it in your permanent recipe file.

If you have a favorite family recipe you'd like to share with other homemakers, send it to: Carolina Farmer, Homemaking Section, Box 1699, Raleigh. If you have a good snapshot of yourself, send it along, too.

CAROLINA FARMER RECIPE

Submitted by Margo Deaver
Rt. 1
Albertson, N. C.

Coconut Divinity

2/3 cup sugar
1/2 cup water
2/3 cup light corn syrup
1½ cup coconut
1/4 tsp. salt

Mix well all ingredients. Cook over low heat, stirring constantly, until a drop of mixture will form a hard ball in cool water.

NOTE: If preferred, nuts can be used instead of coconut.

The song of the angels . . .

Last Christmas afternoon, sitting in the middle of the tinseled debris of the occasion, I finally had time to read the Christmas cards which had been arriving since the middle of the month. One of them contained a poem which left me conscious stricken: It reminded me that in the bustle of pre-Christmas festivities and the hubub of holiday shopping, I had missed the point of Christmas—I had missed the song of the angels. That this won't happen again, I'm reading the poem early this year—and I'm sharing it with you. MERRY CHRISTMAS, DEAR FRIENDS, AND MAY YOU NOT MISS THE SONGS OF THE ANGELS!

LEISURE

I shall attend to my little errands of love
Early this year
So that the brief days before Christmas may be
Unhampered and clear
Of the fever of hurry. The breathless rushing that
I have known in the past
Shall not possess me. I shall be calm in my soul
And ready at last
For Christmas: "The Mass of Christ." I shall kneel
And call out His name;
I shall take time to watch the beautiful light
Of a candle's flame,
And I shall have leisure—I shall go out alone
From my roof and my door;
I shall not miss the silver silence of the stars
As I have before;
And, oh, perhaps—if I stand there very still,
And very long—
I shall hear what the clamor of living has kept
From me: THE ANGELS' SONG!

— Grace Crowell

FROM the earliest dawn of civilization little girls have played with dolls: dolls crudely cut from pieces of bark, corn husk dolls, rag dolls, dolls with painted china faces—and today's dolls, donned in glamorous evening gowns and high heeled shoes.

And whatever the era of the little girls, whatever the form of their dolls, these little mothers have always carefully tended their dependent charges, dressing and feeding them, and cooing lullabyes to send them to dreamland.

So, to our wonderful little girls among our co-op families, may Christmas bring you the beautiful dolls of your dreams.

Send THIRTY-FIVE CENTS in coins (no stamps please) for EACH pattern to: CAROLINA FARMER, Post Office Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, New York.

Add 10c for EACH pattern if you wish first-class mailing.

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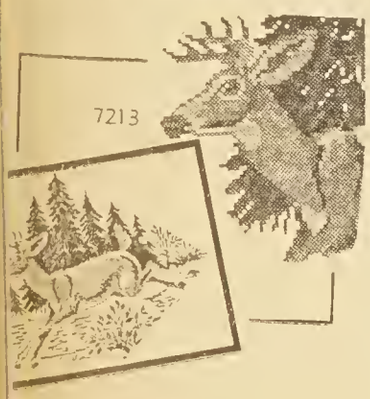
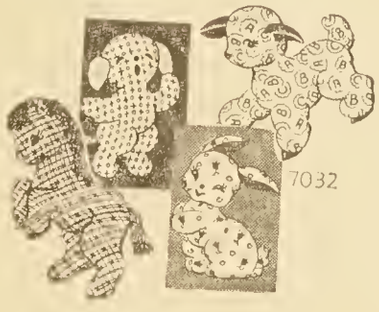
0—Step-in princess style—ıtrast collar, slimming es. Printed Pattern in lf Sizes 14½-24½. Size 16½ es 4⅞ yards 35-inch fab-

7—Make nighties for gifts. s comes in 3 lengths, 2 klinc and sleeve versions. nted Pattern in Misses' es 10-20. Size 16 dress-gth gown takes 4¼ yards nch fabric.

3—Step-in shirtdress with kets, tabbed back-pleat. nted Pattern in Misses' s 12-20; 40. Size 16 takes yards 35-inch fabric.

NEEDLE NOVELTIES





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Why Johnny Won't be Home

(Continued from Page 17)

toy on a straight stretch of rural road, killing himself in the process. A young companion who survived said that Johnny proved it would go 90, with some to spare.

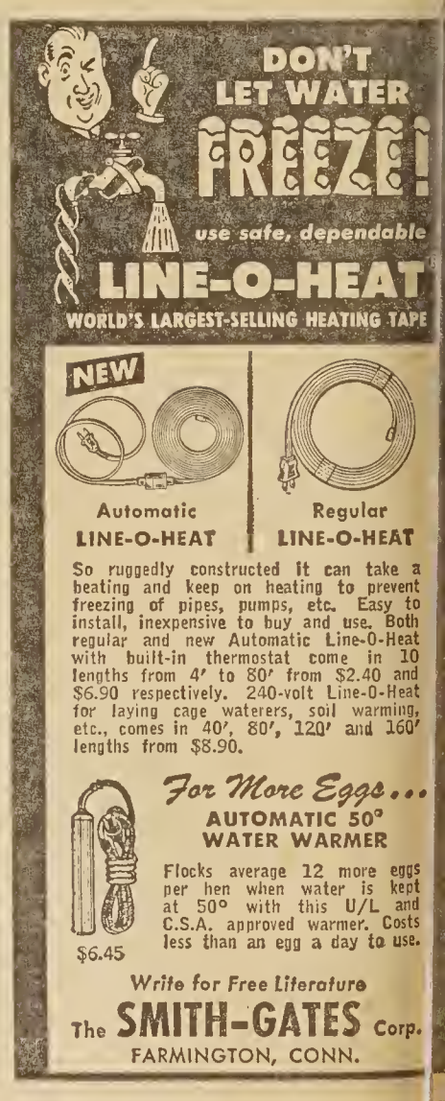
Johnny Can Vote

Johnny was 21 when he came home from the Navy, with money in his pocket to buy his first car, and the birth certificate to prove he was a man. When he'd left home, he'd had to ask his parents for their permission when he went out. He had to be home when they said. It was pretty much the same in the Navy. He was always answering to somebody. But how wonderful to 21, and not responsible to anybody! irritated him when his mother sa "Be careful, son. You've got to wa out for the other driver, you know He felt she was really criticising driving.

He was even more resentful wh the local highway patrolman stopp him shortly after he'd been home a warned him for not coming to a f stop at a stop sign. Johnny had he tated long enough to see that th wasn't any traffic. Why come to a co plete stop?

Three days before Christmas John entered the outskirts of his home to at 2 a m. The streets were desert he was pretty certain the local pat man was home in bed, so he saw reason to reduce his speed to the le 35.

Approaching an intersection, he s lights from the left, but he held right-of-way. The other car, driven a sleepy tourist, hesitated briefly pulled into Johnny's path. Joh grazed the front of the other car, p into a rock wall, at 60 miles an h and died an hour later, no doubt swe ing at the other driver.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KISSING

A first-grade girl burst into the principal's office one noon, and told him that several first-grade boys were watching the girls as they left the school and kissing them. When the principal suggested that she might use another exit, she cried, "Oh, no, they might miss me!"

* * *

HARD TO MISS

And there's the one about the duck hunters who had been waiting hours for some ducks to show up. Finally a lone duck flew by and everybody missed except one hunter who had been drinking away at a bottle of whisky.

His pals asked him how on earth he had hit the thing.

"That's easy," he replied, "you ought to be able to hit something when a duck that big goes by."

* * *

CO-OPERATIVE

Upon returning to her fifth grade class one day, a teacher found the children sitting quietly at their desks. Since this was unusual, she asked for an explanation.

Rather hesitantly, a girl said, "Well, you once told us that if you ever left the room and came back to find everybody sitting perfectly still, you'd drop dead."

"A gift from our neighbor. She hates us!"

Hale!

PRACTICE JUMP

The paratroopers were aloft for their first jump. Everything went off in perfect order, until the last man came forward to jump.

"Hold it!" shouted his commanding officer. "You're not wearing your parachute!"

"Oh, that's all right, sir," retorted the recruit. "We're just practicing, aren't we?"

WHERE IS IT?

A guest became embarrassed when the host's little girl walked round and round him, peering closely at his face. Finally he said, "What on earth are you doing, my child?"

And she replied, "I'm looking for that word. Mother said that if ever there was a man with 'character' written all over him, it was you!"

* * *

COME DOWN!

A flying saucer landed and several men from Mars stepped out. They looked up at the top of an apartment house and saw a flock of TV antennas.

"Hey, you kids," one hollered, "get down off that roof!"

* * *

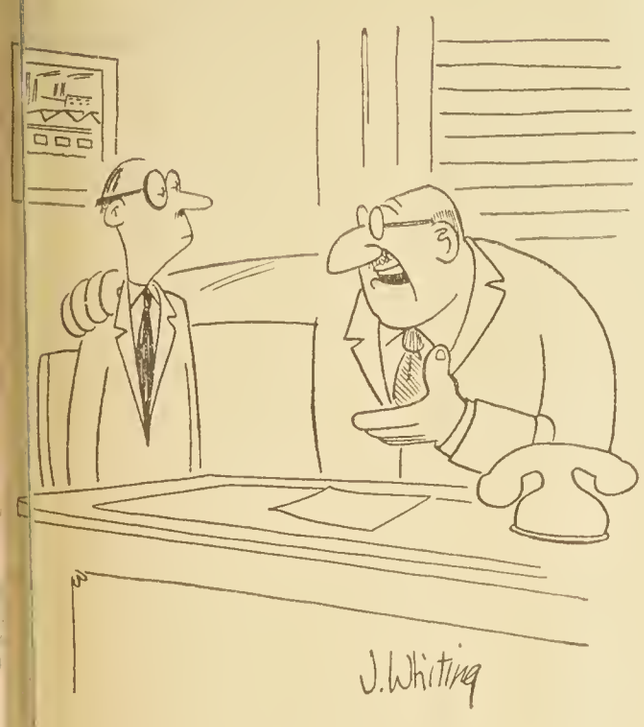
WISE CRACKS

. . . America is a land where a citizen will cross the ocean to fight for democracy—and won't cross the street to vote in a national election.

. . . After exhausting himself to buy labor-saving devices, the modern man discovers he needs an electric exerciser because he has no chores to perform.

. . . A coffee break is any time you can get a cup for a nickel.

. . . This is still the land of opportunity. Where else could you afford to spend so much for so little?



"I'm glad to discuss an employee's problems with him any time he's willing to sit there and listen."

". . . Now notice this chapter here . . ."

EDITORIALS

The $5 Washer

(Reprinted from the Greensboro Daily News)

A washing machine is the second appliance a farm family buys when rural electrification comes its way, a long-time farm agent once informed us.

First the family purchases a radio so that it can keep up with the world; then a washing machine, often proudly displayed on the front porch. Women who have been bending their backs over a washboard for years are ready for this mechanical contrivance when the house gets hooked up with the power lines.

Now we learn that something is being done for the women of the underdeveloped nations. Many women of the non-Western world have not even graduated up to the washpot. They carry their laundry to a stream and beat it with a stick on the river banks.

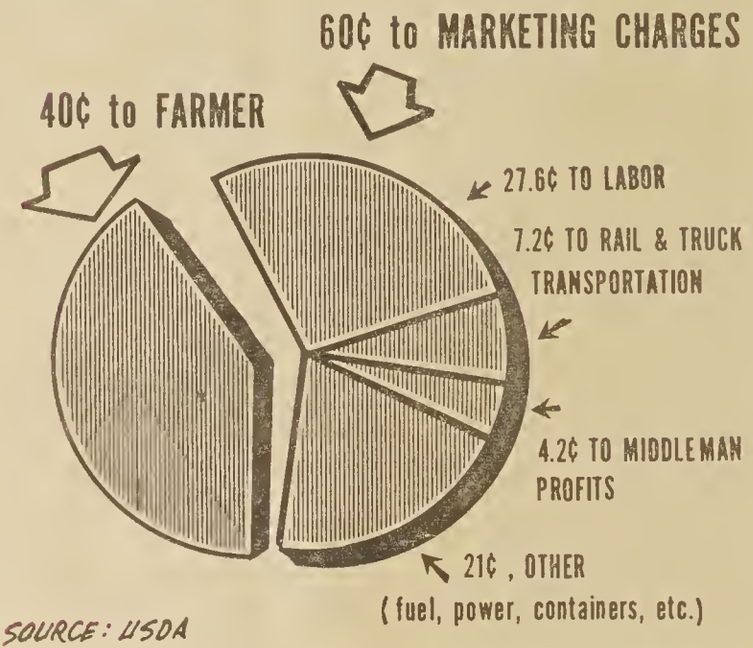
The International Co-operation Administration, which administers the U. S. foreign aid program, has found a way to produce a cheap washing machine. Made of wood and simple parts, it sells for $5 or less. The ICA has been helping with the distribution of information on how to make the apparatus.

But while this is good news for the washerwomen of the world, no one is certain that the $5 washing machine will sweep the Orient and the Middle East. For one thing, even $5 is not so cheap as it sounds. That represents a month's salary for many working men in Asia; getting together that much cash will be a hard task.

And then there is the question of whether women will welcome the laundry innovation. Their pattern of life is different. The weekly washing party at the river is a convivial social occasion. It's the local "woman's club"—a "hen party" equivalent to a morning coffee party here. There have been times when Indian women actually fought having water piped to their homes because it ends the pattern of meeting their neighbors at the communal well. The new washing machine might not be welcomed all over the Far East.

But for housewives who are ready for change, it's a great boon. On the road toward modernization and economic development, the $5 washing machine may rank eventually with steel mills and dams as cogs in the wheels of progress.

Here's Where That Consumer Food Dollar Goes



TARHEEL VIEWS

By William T. Crisp

Every passing year brings an observable, almost measurable change for the better in North Carolina's "personal" appearance. In traveling the state as a whole which my work requires me to do, the observance of this change never fails to enthrall me and to arouse feelings of both pride and aspiration for my native state.

Tar Heella has always enjoyed a rich legacy from Old Mother Nature herself. From the barren beaches of Ocracoke, across the lovely-wooded Piedmont, and finally to the majestic mountains of the west, we are indeed attired with a various beauty.

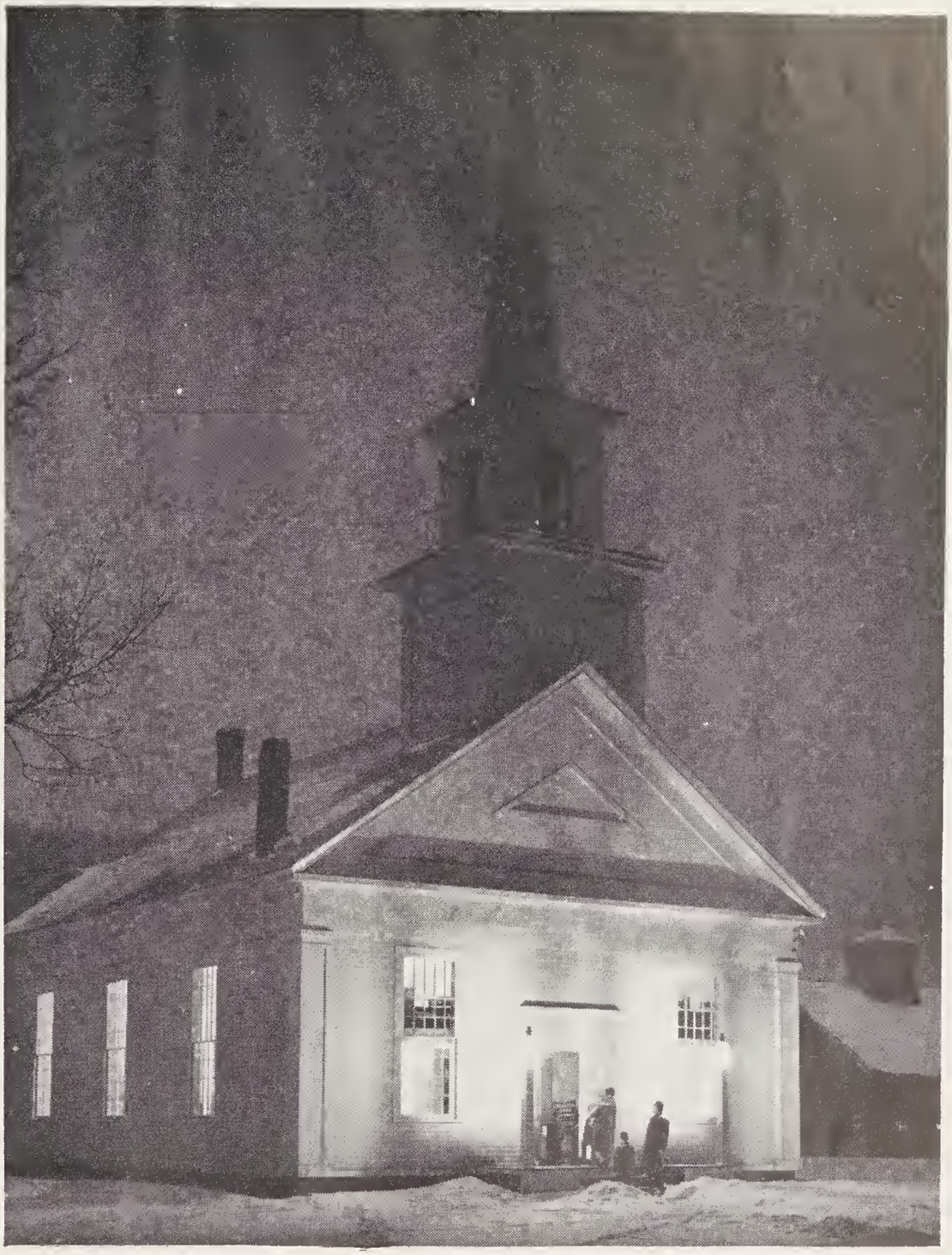
It is not a beauty that cannot be improved upon. Green contoured hillfields—in lieu of once-ugly red clay gulleys — testify to that. Moreover, what we ourselves impose upon the landscape is forever capable of being—as in fact continuously has been—improved. More homes boast a brighter coat of paint more often than ever before!

What is it within us that impels us unceasingly to beautify our world? Perhaps the total answer to that qu tion will forever escape us. But j as a new car inspires Junior m often and more avidly to wash family car, so too does the acquisit of other "things" quite unexpecte lift the level of seemingly unrela goals.

Electricity is one of those "thing Have you ever noted what happ after a rural family gets electric se ice for the first time? Lawns somet get a little greener (and mowed a li more regularly!); fences and bu ings suddenly get painted; windows washed just a little more cleanly;— list of prideful effort could go on on. For electricity, like few other " fluences" in our lives, elevates sense of dignity and makes us wan live up to it.

As this is written, Thanksgiving not quite upon us. And when it is re Christmas will not be far away. M be I'm just being sentimental, bu can't help believing that my feeli about rural electrification, about ever more beautiful North Carol about such qualities as pride and nity, and about the Thanksgiving-Ch mas season—are all, somehow, ap priately related.

HELP US KEEP THE THINGS WORTH KEEPING



All is calm, all is bright. In America we are free to worship as we please, where we please. And we worship in peace.

But like so many precious things, peace doesn't come easy. Peace costs money.

Money for strength to keep the peace. Money for science and education to help make peace lasting. And money saved by individuals.

Your Savings Bonds, as a direct investment in your country, make you a Partner in strengthening America's Peace Power.

The chart below shows how the Bonds you buy will earn money for you. But the most important thing they earn is *peace*. They help us keep the things worth keeping.

Think it over. Are you buying as many Bonds as you *might?*

HOW YOU CAN REACH YOUR SAVINGS GOAL WITH SERIES E BONDS *(in just 8 years, 11 months)*			
If you want about	$2,500	$5,000	$10,000
each week, save	$4.75	$9.50	$18.75

This shows only a few examples. You can save any sum, buying Bonds by Payroll Savings or where you bank. Start your program now!

HELP STRENGTHEN AMERICA'S PEACE POWER

BUY U. S. SAVINGS BONDS

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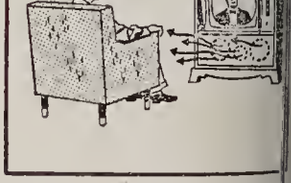

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